

DEALERS TO AID HOOVER IN PURCHASE OF THE WHEAT CROP

BRITISH ARMIES GIVE BATTLE, SHOOT DOWN TWO MACHINES IN RAIDING GERMAN FLEET

Fifteen of the Dead Are Women and Children — Renewed Demands Made for Reprisals—20 German Machines Take Part in the Raid.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Two of the German machines which yesterday evening raided the English southwest coast waterways were destroyed by British naval airplanes. The official statement issued by the Government to-day says that one of the machines was a Gotha airplane and the other a seaplane.

The machines were brought down off the coast of Flanders, indicating that the British planes chased the raiders back to their base.

The German raiders killed twenty-three persons and seriously injured fifty-two, the dead including eight men, nine women and six children. Demands for reprisals are being renewed.

The demand for reprisal was strengthened by the news that two French lieutenants, Lieut. Mesquignier and Lieut. Beaumont, have winged their way to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the capital of Hesse, a city of 300,000, and the leading financial center of Germany, and dropped bombs in retaliation for German air raids on Nancy and in vicinity north of Paris. Both the French machines returned undamaged.

TWENTY GERMAN MACHINES TOOK PART IN ESSEX RAID.

About twenty German machines approached Felixstowe, in Suffolk, at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They skirted the coast to Clacton, in Essex, where they divided, a part going south to Margate, in Kent, where four bombs were dropped on an uninhabited house, which was demolished, but there were no casualties.

The other fifteen went southeast toward Wickford, near which place they turned southeast and dropped bombs on Southend, in Essex, where they caused great damage, killing twenty-three persons and injuring fifty. At Rochford, two men were wounded, but there was no property damage.

"Our own aircraft were very quickly in the air and they pursued the enemy out to sea," the British official report says. The Germans were driven off and failed to reach London.

Southend and Margate are bathing resorts highly popular with Londoners, especially Southend at the mouth of the Thames, to which excursion boats on Sunday take capacity crowds down the river. This probably accounts for the large number of casualties.

MANY WERE KILLED IN THE PICNIC CROWDS.

Unofficial despatches from Southend say the dead there consisted mostly of women and children. Two aeroplanes hovered over the resort ten minutes, firing aerial torpedoes.

DR. J. P. CAMPBELL'S ARSENIC WAFERS

Every woman who has a headache, indigestion, or any other ailment, should have a box of Dr. J. P. Campbell's Arsenic Wafers. These wafers are made of pure arsenic and are the only medicine that can be taken without any harm. They are guaranteed to cure all ailments of the stomach and bowels. They are sold in boxes of 100 wafers for 50c and 250 wafers for \$1.00. They are sold in all drug stores and by mail order.

Pain or Distress in your stomach or bowels is relieved quicker and better by Bell's than any other medicine, and it's harmless. 25c pkg.

BELL'S FOR INDIGESTION

"All 'Lost and Found' articles advertised in The World or reported to 'Lost and Found Bureau' Room 105, World Building, will be listed for thirty days. These lists can be seen at any of The World's Offices. 'Lost and Found' advertisements can be left at any of The World's Advertising Agencies, or can be telephoned directly to The World. Call 4000 between New York and Brooklyn Offices, 4100 Main.

DIED.

ARENDE.—CHARLES ARENDE. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1870 Broadway (Campbell's), Monday, 11 o'clock.

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War "Objectors" To Go to Front as Non-Combatants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—HATED persons whose refusal to fight has been held up in mobilization camps, will make up part of the quota from their districts, and will be assigned to duty as non-combatants, President Marshall General Order announced to-day.

There are numerous army organizations, such as the Hospital Corps, Quartermaster Corps, known as non-combatant troops. There will be in addition many labor battalions, messengers, motor drivers, clerks and the like who will have no active part in the fighting, although they will be as much exposed to shell fire in bringing supplies up to the lines and taking wounded back, as are the active regiments. Presumably objectors will be placed in these units where their work will be to save life, not to take it.

CAN'T FISH FROM BOATS IN CITY'S RESERVOIRS

Danger of Poison or Pollution Pointed Out to Governor by Commissioner Williams.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Several hundred fishermen of Westchester County were present at a hearing before Gov. Whitman to-day on the application of the officials of New York City for an executive order prohibiting fishing from boats on the lakes and reservoirs of New York City's water supply. Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity supported the city's application, declaring that the indiscriminate use of boats would make it easy to blow up the dams or poison the water supply with bacteria. The right to fish from the banks would be allowed, he said.

H. R. Barrett and Walter B. Raymond of Westchester opposed the application and said the fishermen were well known and that there would be no added danger during the war.

The Governor stated the application, stating that public officials should do all in their power to protect the water supply of New York City.

WOULD CHECK DISLOYAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Bills in Senate to Stop Criticism of U. S. War Policies by Foreign Language Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Senator King, Utah, to-day introduced two bills to prevent criticism of the President or the Government's war policies by foreign language newspapers. One provides that any paper printed in German or any other foreign language which prints a criticism must print a translation in English in a parallel column. Failure to do this is to be punished by a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for one year, or both. The other measure provides for the cancellation of the naturalization papers and deportation of any person who writes, prints or speaks criticism of the Government in a foreign language.

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF DRAFT BRIBERY RELEASED ON BAIL

(Continued from First Page.)

Dr. Otto H. Schultze of the District Attorney's office, and the data obtained held at the service of the Federal authorities, who are overwhelmed with work.

MANY DISTRICTS HAVE FILLED THEIR QUOTAS.

Reports were received at headquarters of the Selective Draft, Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, to-day from all over the city indicating many boards have filled their quotas and are awaiting the completion of examinations of men called before certifying the names to the Adjutant General.

Board 26 in Brooklyn, sitting at Navy and Concord Streets, has passed 225 men, or 51 over the quota of 184. Board 45, in Brooklyn, sitting in the Y. M. C. A. Building in Hanson Place, has passed 222 men, although the quota for that board is 211.

Board 25, at York and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, is having a hard time filling its quota of 177 men. The district is almost exhausted. Of 450 men already examined only a few have been accepted. A call for 400 more registrants has been sent out. Almost 25 per cent. of the men called to appear for examination in this district failed to respond.

Four Filipinos have qualified for military service. This district, but the board doesn't know whether to take them or not, and has asked for a ruling from Washington.

Julius Nichols, forty-two years old, born in Hamburg and only two years a resident of this country, tried hard to get into the army at York and Navy Streets to-day. He was told he could not serve, as enemy aliens are desired.

"I may be an alien," said Julius, "but I ain't an enemy. I am an American and this is my country."

Government Buys Entire Crop of Egyptian Cotton Seed.

PERSHING AND SHARP OFFER PRIZES TO TROOPS

Silver Caps for Winning Squads a Field Day of War Work.

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 12.—Major Gen. Pershing and Major Gen. Sharp have offered silver caps to be given to the winning squads in a field day of war work, to be held by the American soldiers.

The contests will be staged under the most realistic war conditions. The contests will start soon, and it is probable that Gen. Pershing and Gen. Sharp will attend the finals.

Monday was a great day of rest for the Americans. Wounded lanes and battle-scarred hillsides were dotted by American boys in khaki on a holiday.

Little groups of Yankee sent a pleasant greeting with pretty French girls from near-by villages. Tankless and horseless, the boys engaged in friendly bouts, while the Poles fenced and had grenade throwing contests.

Thousands witnessed the regimental sports, while in the meantime there came the rumble of explosions from regions where others were engaged in the more serious business of mine and trench practice. The Americans and French joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise.

The entire first American contingent, which included many rookies, having been in training since July 17, is now rapidly mastering the work of modern warfare.

A RIGID RULE BY HUGHES; GRAND JURY INQUIRY IS NOW ON

(Continued from First Page.)

one of the most vital problems of the war. Two things are to be accomplished—to raise armies—to maintain industries.

"As the war proceeds more and more men will be required for the battle, and yet there are certain industries that must be maintained to the end. Any considerable diminution of the man power must interfere to a considerable extent with industries. The diminution must be made and hence it is self-evident that the problem is not absolutely to prevent interference with industry, but to reduce this interference to a minimum."

"It is the interest of the Nation solely that must be subserved. The interest of the individual or associations of individuals cannot be considered except where such interests coincide with the interests of the Nation."

"There are but two questions for our consideration in passing upon these appeals."

"First, we must ask: Does the person claiming exemption occupy such a status in respect to such necessary industry that his place could not be filled by another without material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular enterprise?"

"There may be cases where questions of private loss or hardship rather than national necessity are presented. Such cases are without the power of this District Board and it is only necessary to ask—is this case so far within the national necessity that this man should be relieved from service and another substituted in his place?"

Justice Hughes then warned the board members to scrutinize carefully all exemption claims based upon recent marriages.

"Marriage is no ground for exemption," he said. "The sole question is whether or not the wife will be able to support herself should her husband be taken away."

"The way to appeal is to file notice with the local board and it has announced its decision on the claim for exemption and then file notice of appeal with the district board."

Local boards have been instructed to send up records and affidavits with the notice of appeal in every case.

"We cannot consider any necessary unless we have all the necessary papers."

Justice Hughes announced that the Provost Marshal General, through the Adjutant General, had requested that he, as Chairman of the largest district board in the State, call a meeting of all district boards of the State to be held in this city some day this week. This is to bring about uniformity of action on industrial claims and appeals.

Justice Ingraham suggested the meeting be held in the rooms of the National Association of Manufacturers, 110 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Thursday afternoon in the Board of Fourth Street.

10 TO 20 YEARS FOR ROBBERY

Flagrant First Offense, Says Judge. Imposing Maximum Penalty.

The maximum penalty—ten to twenty years at Sing Sing—was imposed by Judge McIntyre to-day on Hyman Rubin, twenty-two years old, of No. 40 Orchard Street, for robbery in the first degree.

So far as the records show it was Rubin's first offense, but it was a flagrant one, the Court held, and the penalty was imposed by the alleged perjury of Rubin at his first trial, when a jury disagreed.

Rubin's victim was John F. O'Connor, seventy-two years old, No. 103 Bowery. He lost his life savings, \$175.

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FRENCH REPULSE REPEATED DRIVES NORTH OF AISNE

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Crown Prince's Forces, Says the Paris Report.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The German attack last night on the Aisne front in an effort to recapture trenches taken by the French on Saturday. Today's official statement says they were repulsed with losses. The text of the War Office statement follows:

"Between Cerny and Craonne the enemy's artillery developed pronounced activity, especially in the sector south of Ajoux. The Germans attacked in vain at the point at which we captured trenches on Aug. 11. They were repulsed with losses and obtained no result."

"In the Champagne east of Rheims, in the region of the Casque and the Teton, and on the left bank of the Meuse, there were spirited artillery actions. Two surprise attacks by the enemy at Courcieres Wood and Bezonvaux, were repulsed by our fire. Elsewhere the night was calm."

"Two German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down yesterday by our pilots. Three other enemy machines were forced to land, having been severely damaged."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The battle of Flanders to-day entered its third week with Field Marshal Haig's announcement "nothing of special interest to report."

Sharp engagements, have marked the last 48 hours, as the Germans have endeavored to regain some of the ground taken by the British at the end of last week. The enemy has persistently endeavored to retake Westhoek Ridge. British artillery has been extremely well served, and attacks have been broken up with heavy losses.

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